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THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

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Price: 1 Cent.

Von Mackensen's Blows Seem to Have Weakened in Dobrudja

Little News of Fresh Nature Comes Through Regarding the Situation in Roumania...

Thought to be Serious

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The situation between Germany and Norway, as a result of sinkings recently...

A Red Book

BERLIN, Oct. 26.—The Austro-Hungarian Foreign Office has published a Red Book dealing with 116 cases...

MINIMUM WAGE FOR ALL WORKERS

This May Now Result From Considerations of the Government Who Are Looking Into the Matter of High Price of Food Stuffs and Low Wages Paid

LONDON, Oct. 27.—Replying to a Deputation to-day on the subject of the high price of food...

Hospital Burnt 19 Lives Lost

FARNHAM, Que., Oct. 27.—St. Elizabeth Hospital, which was managed by Grey Nuns...

Kent Munition Factory Damaged by Explosion

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The Ministry of Munition announced that an explosion took place yesterday at a munition factory in Kent...

Pope Sends Gift For Belgian Children

ROME, Oct. 26.—Pope Benedict sent Cardinal Gibbons a contribution of 50,000 francs to head the list of contributions in the United States for assistance of Belgian children.

British Aeroplanes Busy

LONDON, Oct. 26.—Attacks on the Constantinople-Saloniki railroad by British naval aeroplanes have inflicted considerable damage...

Norge Steamer Sunk

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The Norwegian steamer "Sola" has been sunk. The crew were landed. The steamer Sola was 3,667 tons gross...

All to Help Roumania

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The subject of Roumania was brought up again in the House of Commons to-day when the Premier said the military situation in Roumania was engaging the most anxious attention...

HUN ATTACK ON "STUFF" TRENCH IS REPULSED

German Attacks Against "Stuff" Redoubt are Driven Off With Heavy Losses—Enemy Artillery Was in Neighborhood of Loos and Fougueville

LONDON, Oct. 27.—A communication from the British headquarters in France issued last night reads:—

"This morning, after bombardment, the enemy delivered an attack against 'Stuff' trench, which runs northward from 'Stuff' Redoubt. He was driven off with considerable losses, our artillery proving very effective...

Russians Capture Persian Town

PETROGRAD, Oct. 26.—The capture by the Russians of the town of Bijar, in Persia, north-west of Hinduan, was announced to-day.

Two Classes Hard Hit by the War

Lawyers and Hotel Men in Germany Ask Aid From the State

Lawyers and hotel men in Germany have been particularly hard hit through the conditions produced by the war, says the Strassburger Post...

In Macedonia

PARIS, Oct. 26.—North of the Starokovro mountains, Serbian troops charged the German-Bulgarian forces and seized a fortified height at the confluence of the Cerna and Strachnita rivers...

Great Britain Spending a Large Sum in America

LONDON, Oct. 23.—Reginald McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer, replying in the House of Lords to criticism of the high rate of interest payable on the new treasury bonds...

German Pressure in Dobrudja Weakens

PETROGRAD, Oct. 26.—The pressure of Field Marshal Von Mackensen's army in Dobrudja against the Russian and Roumanian forces has weakened somewhat, the war office announced to-day...

BERESFORD SAYS GERMANY WANTS U. S. INTO THE WAR

Baron Beresford Says in his Opinion Germany Wants the States into the War Because the Latter Would be a Valuable Asset at a Peace Conference

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The activities of the German submarine U-53 near the American coast and the general question of the relations of the U. S. with submarine warfare matters, will be considered between the American and German Governments...

Serbian Official

SALONIKA, Oct. 26.—The following report was given out to-day at the Serbian army headquarters:—On Oct. 24th our Danube and Drina divisions captured several heights on the left bank of the Cerna river...

The History of the Anti-Allied Demonstrations in Athens

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The Athens correspondent of the Daily Chronicle sends the following to his paper under Tuesday's date. The utmost is being done by the military party at Athens to rouse the people against the Allies...

Called Upon America

This morning, a deputation from these demonstrators headed by a number of nobodies, presented a long-winded declaration to the United States minister about Greece being the victim of one of the rival belligerent groups...

In Macedonia

PARIS, Oct. 26.—French cavalry on the Macedonian front, supported by infantry, occupied two villages south-west of Lake Doiran, yesterday, the war office announced to-day...

French Official

PARIS, Oct. 26.—German artillery shelled the positions captured by the French in the region of Vaux and Douaumont on the Verdun front...

Going Up

LONDON, Oct. 26.—Lloyds announce the following ships sunk:—The Norwegian steamer Venus, 2,784 tons gross, Danish steamer Ulf, 1,313 tons gross, Belgian steamer Comtesse-de-Flandres, 1,810 tons gross, and the British schooner Tweed, 200 tons gross.

Mine Sweeper Lost with Crew

LONDON, Oct. 26.—A statement given out by the British Admiralty says that one of our mine sweepers, the Genista, Lieut.-Com. John White, R.N., was torpedoed by an enemy sub. on Oct. 23rd and sunk. All the officers and 73 men were lost...

NORWEGIAN LOSSES TOTAL 268,000 TONS

Since the Outbreak of War Norway Has Lost Shipping Totaling 268,000 Tons According to Ritsau News Agency—Two More Norse Steamers Taken Into German Ports

CHRISTIANIA, Oct. 27.—Losses to Norwegian shipping caused by the war have reached the total of 268,000 tons gross register, according to a compilation made by the Ritsau news agency...

TUNNEL ACROSS THE CHANNEL

Premier Asquith Promises That Time Will be Found for a Review of the Whole Question of Constructing a Tunnel Across the Channel to Connect Britain and France

LONDON, Oct. 26.—Full reconsideration of the question of the advisability of constructing a tunnel under the English Channel to connect England with France, was promised to-day by Premier Asquith...

Another German Reprisal

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 27.—As a measure of reprisal against Norway, says the Nieuw Rotterdam Courant, Germany has notified Dutch firms that they must not use German iron for repairing Norwegian vessels...

From East Africa

LISBON, Oct. 27.—General Gill, commanding the Portuguese troops in East Africa, reports that his column encountered opposing troops at Nakatala on October 21st, and that after a prolonged combat they retreated, abandoning a quantity of arms and ammunition...

Subs Record Sept. Big One

BERLIN, Oct. 26.—The admiralty to-day made the following announcement:—In the month of Sept. 14th hostile merchantmen, with an aggregate tonnage of 182,000 tons were sunk or brought into port by submarines of the Central Powers...

German Attacks On Douaumont All Fail

PARIS, Oct. 26.—The Germans made four successive violent attacks on the Verdun front against Douaumont positions to-day, but all failed, according to a bulletin by the war office to-night. The number of prisoners to date is over 5,000.

Russian Troops Withstand Attacks

PETROGRAD, Oct. 26.—Russian troops in the wooded Carpathians are successfully withstanding the Teutonic assaults, the war office announced to-day. It reports the repulse of an attack on the height to the north-west of Capul Mountain in that region.

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**William O'Brien Says
Breakdown in Home Rule
Was Caused by Redmond
Having 'Accepted Bribes'**

**Irish Agitation Must Start All Over Again
With New Men Says Leader of
Independent Irish Nationalists.**

William O'Brien, the leader of the Independent Irish Nationalists in the House of Commons, has definitely broken with John Redmond and his followers, as well as with Premier Asquith. He holds that the Home Rule breakdown was caused by John Redmond having "accepted bribes" from the Premier; he believes that Redmond's party is shattered, and contends that the Irish agitation must start afresh with new men.

Mr. O'Brien is, with the exception of T. M. Healy and Laurence Ginnell, the only member of the Irish National Party who has retained the confidence of his constituents since Home Rule was suspended at the outbreak of the war. He enjoys popularity with the extreme Sinn Féiners, the Roman Catholic Bishops, and the Protestant Home Rulers, including such men as Lord Dunraven and Lord Pirie, as well as the Nationalist electors. Thirty years ago, he was regarded as the stormy petrel of Irish politics. His imprisonment and refusal to wear prison clothes caused wild excitement throughout Great Britain and O'Brien's right to wear his breeches became a popular war cry.

At a meeting of protest, held at Trafalgar Square in 1885 on what is now remembered as "Bloody Sunday," the police prohibited the demonstration of the London Democrats, and charged, killing four spectators. Two men were arrested and sentenced to hard labor for persisting in addressing a crowd. They were John Burns, who afterwards became a Cabinet Minister, and Cunningham Graham, then a member of Parliament, and now employed by the British Government in purchasing horses and mules in Argentina for the army.

In the course of a recent interview Mr. O'Brien was asked whether he held Lord Lansdowne and Sir Edward Carson responsible for the breakdown of the Irish settlement, or whether the tactics of John Redmond and the Irish Parliamentary Party had caused the fiasco.

"The breakdown," he replied, "was caused by Mr. Redmond and his friends first, because they were frightened by the outburst of indignation in Ireland against partition, and, second, and chiefly, because the bribe of constituting their party without objection by anybody as a Dublin Parliament while leaving them at the same time members of the Imperial Parliament, at salaries of £400 a year apiece, for a minimum of two years and a half, without the least responsibility to their constituents, was dropped. Mr. Dillon admitted that Mr. Lloyd George had stuck to this latter gigantic bribe, making them the irresponsible masters of two Parliaments, the party would have joined in rushing the partition scheme through the House of Commons as an emergency measure before Ireland realized her fate. It was not the agreement for partition, but the bribe that broke down."

"Do you believe Mr. Asquith's pledge that 'Home Rule is on the statute book and will not be removed' would be taken any notice of in the probable event of a Conservative Government being returned at the next election?"

"Mr. Asquith's reminder that the Home Rule act is on the statute book, is a dishonest juggle with words," said Mr. O'Brien. "The practical question is can it come into operation under any Government, Liberal or Unionist? Mr. Asquith has solemnly pledged his party it never can without an amending act excluding Ulster, and it is common ground now with the Redmondites as well as the Liberals and Unionists that Ulster can in no circumstances be coerced into obedience to the act as it stands upon the statute book."

Then Mr. O'Brien was asked what tactics the Irish Parliamentary Party should pursue, and what kind of Home Rule (acceptable to the whole Irish people) he would propose.

"The present Irish Party," he asserted, "have disabled themselves from winning Home Rule for all Ireland by any tactics whatsoever, since they still stand by their agreement to surrender six Irish counties as a separate Orange State, and the Irish nation, now thoroughly aroused to the facts, would fight to their last gasp rather than submit. During the Home Rule debates my friends and myself proposed concessions to the Irish Unionists, guaranteeing them solid power in the Irish Parliament. Carson's party admitted these concessions would have won Ulster. We were, however, hounded down in Ireland as traitors for conceding anything, and were laughed to scorn in the House of Commons by the Redmondites, who assured Englishmen there was no longer an Ulster difficulty and that Carsonism was all an affair of 'bluff' and 'wooden guns.'"

"They have now in panic sunk on their knees to Carson, but it is to offer him the one concession Ireland can never submit to without sacrificing her life as a nation, viz., the surrender of the Province of St. Patrick and St. Columba and of the battlefields of the O'Neills and the cradle of Grattan's Volunteers and of Wolfe Tone's United Irishmen. Young men of capacity and broadmindedness will now have to be found to retrieve the situation. The new organization spreading fast in Ireland will no doubt produce them. They can only succeed on the lines of a preliminary conference among Irishmen on the model of the Land Conference of 1903, which will substitute for the present worthless and unworkable act a scheme of Federalism such as can be made to fit in with the Imperial Confederation System sure to be devised by an Imperial conference after the war."

"Do you think," Mr. O'Brien was asked, "that the Ulster opposition to Home Rule would survive a Home Rule Government if a Parliament for all Ireland were established?"

"I know for certain that Sir E. Carson and his Ulster friends are favorable to Federalism," he said, "and would prefer it to partition. But Ulster's submission to the existing act is now, by Mr. Redmond's own confession, absolutely and finally out of the question. On the other hand, Mr. Redmond's plot to buy off Carson with partition is, thank God, no less effectually blown sky high by the indignation of Ireland! We shall have to begin all over again with a clean slate."

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**Premier Scott
Has Resigned**

Head of the Saskatchewan Liberal Government Quits Office—**Troubled Reign Ends—Formed First Government of the Province in 1905.**

OTTAWA, Oct. 16.—The resignation of Hon. Walter Scott as Premier of Saskatchewan, announced in a despatch from Regina, brings to an end a very troubled reign. Mr. Scott was the first Premier of Saskatchewan, having informed the first Government on the establishment at Saskatchewan as a province in 1905. Prior to that he sat in the House of Commons as Liberal member for the old riding of Saskatchewan, and was one of those who finally fell into line in support of the autonomy bills establishing the new Prairie Provinces. Of late years the Scott Government has retained the reins of power in Saskatchewan by means which have been the subject of vigorous criticism both in the province and outside of it. Confronted by an Opposition of growing strength, the Administration has been forced to defend itself against grave charges of malfeasance. Premier Scott himself has not been a well man for years, and his health has compelled him to absent himself from the province for long periods, leaving the work of administration to his colleagues. He has not, however, at any time attempted to disclaim responsibility as Premier for the policy of the Administration as carried out by his colleagues during his periodical absences.

The more serious charges made against the Scott Government in recent years have had to do with alleged manipulation of the franchise, and, latterly, with the bargain between the Government and the liquor interests of the province. The franchise will be recalled, was widened by provincial legislation for the apparent purpose of securing the votes of foreign settlers. It was in this connection that the charge was made that a British subject had no status as such in Saskatchewan.

Recent investigations in regard to misconduct in the highways branch of the Provincial Government and in regard to the alleged deal between the Government and the liquor interests have told the story of the latter troubles with which the Scott Government has been confronted. The investigation which was granted by the Government at the last session of the Legislature, following the inauguration of Government control of the liquor traffic, was much narrower than that which the Opposition had asked for. It resulted, however, in implicating to a serious extent members of the Legislature and supporters of the Government, and this result has unquestionably weakened the prestige of the Administration. Hon. Walter Scott surrenders a sceptre which has in recent years become far too heavy for a man in his indifferent health.

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**Infantile Paralysis
Mystery Solved**

BALTIMORE, Oct. 23.—The mystery surrounding the cause of the spread of infantile paralysis has been solved, according to an official announcement made to-night at Johns Hopkins Hospital. Extensive research conducted by Dr. Horace T. Burrows, pathologist of the hospital, has resulted in the discovery of the infantile paralysis germ, the existence of which was established nine years ago by Dr. Simon Flexner, of the Rockefeller Institute.

According to Dr. Burrows, the disease is not spread by contagion but the germ is introduced into the human system through the mouth in milk or water. In every case of the disease a germ has been found in the big intestine, showing that the disease is spread by some raw food. That that food is milk or water, is established by the fact that babies, whose only diet has been milk or water, die of the disease.

Of the diseased organs it has been found that the germ occurs only in the colon. The investigations prove that 100 per cent. are infected in this big intestine. Since it is only possible for the germ to enter the big intestine by way of the mouth, food and drink must therefore be the carriers.

This discovery demonstrates for the first time clearly that raw food contains the germ of infantile paralysis.

The investigators are so certain that this is true and that there is no other way for the disease to be contracted, that they suggest, that the quarantine be raised against personal contact, and that all raw foods, such as milk, water, fruits, etc., be sterilized, boiled or cooked before being given to children or others.

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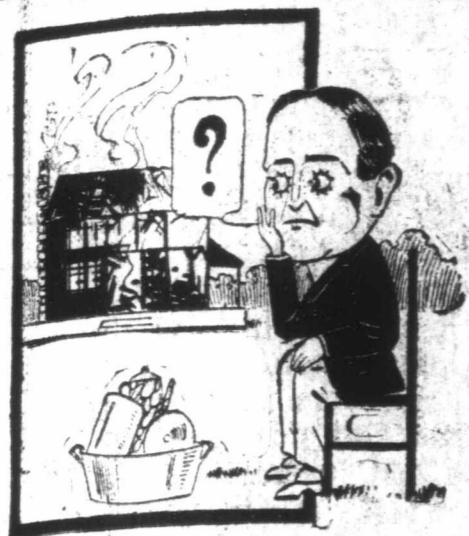
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HOW OUR CASUALTY LISTS ARE PREPARED

Few people realise the minute care and attention that are devoted to the compilation of the casualty lists that appear—alas, with such distressing regularity—in the daily papers. In the following article the writer deals fully and comprehensively with this painfully interesting subject, and also touches upon the courtesy and consideration that are invariably shown by the War Office officials to personal inquirers whose relatives have been killed or disabled in the service of their country.

The compilation of casualty lists, always a trying and delicate operation, has been rendered doubly so by the conditions under which the present war is being waged. It is a gruesome task, too, especially as regards the dead. These have to be identified by a small metal disc, which, in the case of our Army, the soldier is required to wear securely fixed inside his uniform. On this is inscribed his name, regimental number, and the title of his corps; as also his religion, whether Church of England, Roman Catholic, or what not. This latter information, of course, is included in order that, whenever possible, the last rites of burial shall be performed by a chaplain of his own faith.

These little discs constitute the ultimate basis, so to speak, on which all casualty lists rest, more especially so far as the dead are concerned. First, as regards the preliminary operations on the actual field of battle. Here, as may well be imagined, mistakes will occur, and that despite the most painstaking care. The typical Tommy is frequently a careless, happy-go-lucky sort of chap. He loses his identity disc, and he does not trouble to apply for another. Or it may be that in his excitement he forgets to wear it altogether; or, as sometimes happens, he lays hold of one belonging to some other man. Then the wrong man is reported dead.

Missing Discs
The most frequent cause of mistakes in the casualty lists, however, are missing identity discs. In this case recourse is had to the man's clothing, which is marked inside with his regimental number, and to his rifle and accoutrements, which are stamped with another number, reference to which will show to whom they were originally issued.

But even these test fail upon occasions, for men may be bearing another man's rifle picked up in the heat of the conflict, or be wearing another man's boots. So it comes about that no human foresight can guarantee the absolute accuracy of all casualty lists. All that can be done is to exercise the utmost care in their compilation, and this, needless to say, is done.

Thus, the rough lists of names sent in to the regimental orderly rooms by the non-commissioned officers in charge of the bearer parties are "hand printed" on forms specially provided, and on being transcribed on the base lists for transmission to the War Office they are type-written, and afterwards checked one by one, each name being spelt aloud by one clerk, while another follows with his eyes the typed list letter by letter.

From the headquarters of the British Expeditionary Force in France, these base lists are forwarded each day to the War Office where they are at once taken in hand, and sorted, classified, and indexed. Four types of casualties are officially recognized—killed, wounded, missing, and invalided—and the names are listed accordingly. As regards the dead, there is, unfortunately, little more to be done. The particularly such as they are, are transcribed, and the relatives, if known, are notified. As regards the other three categories, however, things are different, for in the course of another day or two the hospital lists—"sheets," they are officially termed—begin to arrive, and these contain full particulars regarding the wounded and invalided, the nature of their injuries or complaints, and the hospitals they have been sent to.

Don't Give up Hope
The "missing" are a class apart. The majority of them, of course, are prisoners of war; but a certain proportion, unfortunately, have probably been killed, and left unidentified on the field of battle on ground occupied by the enemy. Or, again, a missing man may be merely a man temporarily separated from his regiment. Anyway, the great thing for the relatives of men officially reported as "missing" to remember is that the term does not necessarily, or even probably, mean that the soldier is either killed or wounded. He is far more likely to be alive and unhurt, a captive in the hands of the enemy.

It takes from ten to fourteen days after the arrival of the first base lists before the completed casualty lists are ready for issue to the public. Meanwhile the relatives have been, so far as possible, notified by letter from the War Office of the nature of each man's casualty; while in the case of death a separate formal letter of regret is enclosed on behalf of the King.

Eventually the completed lists are forwarded to the Central Casualty Carding Room, and which is in direct private telephonic communication with the War Office, in Whitehall. Here they are taken in hand by another set of clerks, each man's name being card-indexed, and stored away for future reference in a series of alphabetically-arranged cabinets. Here, also, are filed particulars of inquiries made by relatives at the War Office proper regarding supposed casualties to men at the front, so that in the event of information coming to hand later on they can be communicated with directly, and with the least possible delay. The net result is that there is here available for reference a complete alphabetical record of every single casualty officially known to have been sustained by our soldiers at the front or elsewhere, plus a partial, and necessarily incomplete, record of presumed casualties not yet officially reported.

Ordinarily the routine is somewhat as follows:—Mrs. Smith, of Poplar, will say, arrive in Whitehall in a state of considerable agitation. She has heard in a roundabout way that something untoward has happened to her husband, William Smith, a private in the Blankshire Buffs, and she is anxiously seeking particulars.

First of all Mrs. Smith is passed along to the Horse Guards-avenue entrance to the War Office, where, in the quadrangle, are exhibited daily typed lists of all the more recent casualties. King's messengers, commissionaires, and various officials are in attendance here, ready and anxious to assist Mrs. Smith in seeking for her husband's name on these lists and, if it is there, she is helped, with advice and kindly sympathies.

Should, however, the name of Private William Smith, of the Blankshires, not be on the lists, Mrs. Smith is passed on to the General Inquiry Room, and inquiries are instituted there over the telephone to the Carding Room in Kingway. Each inquiry takes from one to three minutes to deal with, at the end of which time Mrs. Smith is informed either that the War Office has no news of the particular William Smith she is inquiring for, and that he is, therefore probably alive and well, or, alternately that he is reported "missing," in which case she is kindly and courteously advised to go home, and wait patiently for further news of him which she is assured will be forwarded to her direct by post as soon as received.

Should he prove to be "wounded" or "invalided," however, then Mrs. Smith is conducted to another department where these cases are dealt with. The nature and extent of his injury or complaint is carefully and fully explained to her, also the name of the hospital to which he has been sent is given her, and, if it is any where in England, she is told the best way to get there, how much the fare will be and so forth.

"CHAMBER OF SORROWS."
But suppose the reference to the index shows that Private William Smith has unfortunately been killed in action! In this case the news is temporarily withheld from the new-made widow, and she is conducted to yet another apartment, an inner room tastefully and comfortably furnished with couches, easy chairs, and other similar rest-giving contrivances. In the small inner room are focussed, as nowhere else, all the tragedy and grief of the war. To the War Office people it is known unofficially as the "Chamber of Sorrows," a terribly apt title. No male persons may enter here, nor any of the opposite sex, save only those recently bereaved; widows, who do not as yet know they are widows, engaged young girls whose lovers are lying dead "some where in France," sisters whose brothers have been taken from them.

They are received singly and alone by an Army Nursing Sister, whose sad duty it is to break the bad news to the bereaved one, and to comfort and uphold her, as best she can, in the first terrible moments of shock and bewilderment. There are sad scenes enacted daily in this Holy of Holies of the Temple of Sorrows; scenes too sacred and too pitiful for the pen of the journalist to record.

Making Sure of It.

Towns—My wife used to get nervous every time she heard a noise downstairs but I assured her that it couldn't be burglars, because they're always careful not to make any noise.

Bryans—"So you calmed her, eh?" Towns—"Not much. Now she gets nervous every time she doesn't hear any noise."

Wouldn't Do.
She—You'll see women commanders in the navy yet.
He—I guess not. Warship frequently have to sail under secret orders.

WHERE TO GET THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

- The Mail and Advocate can now be had at the following stores:—
Mayo's—Duckworth Street.
Mrs. Gallivan—Duckworth St. East
Mrs. Peckford—Foot Signal Hill Rd
Mr. Gosse—Plymouth Road.
Mrs. Kelly—King's Bridge Road.
Mrs. Hayse—King's Bridge Road.
Mrs. Brien—Colonial Street.
James Whelan—Colonial Street.
F. Fitzpatrick—Gower Street (top of Nunery Hill).
Mrs. Organ—Military Road.
Mr. Parsons—Catherine Street.
Mr. E. Parsons—Corner Hayward Avenue and McDougall Street.
Mrs. Wadden—Pleasant Street.
Mrs. Dounton—Fleming Street.
Mr. Fitzpatrick—Field Street.
Miss E. Lawlor—Head of Long's Hill.
Mrs. Bulger—Head of Carter's Hill
M. A. Duffy—Cabot Street.
M. J. James—Cookstown Road.
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Mrs. Tobin—Casey Street.
Mrs. Cummings—Head of Casey St.
Mrs. Healey—Corner Water St. and Hutchings Street.
Mrs. Fortune—Corner Water Street and Alexander Street.
A. McCoubrey—(Insmith) New lower Street.
Loyal Tobacco Store, Water Street.
Mrs. Joy—New Gower Street.
Capt. Flett—Cor. Gower and Preeott streets.
Mr. Ryan—Casey Street.
Mrs. Collins—Foot Patrick Street Water Street West.
Mrs. Keefe—Hamilton Street.
P. J. Morgan—Pennywell Road.
Chas. Truscott—New Gower Street
Miss Murphy—Water St. West.



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Globe-Wernicke
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PERCIE JOHNSON LIMITED.

CEMENT, BRICK, DRAIN PIPES, CHIMNEY TOPS & FIRE CLAY, For Sale by HENRY J. STABB & COMPANY.

M. JOULES GOUFFE, Chef de Cuisine at the Jockey Club "I recommend very particularly the Gas Kitchener from which one can obtain such excellent results."

THE HOTWATER QUESTION.
What at one time was an obstacle to the more general use of gas for cooking, namely the difficulty of obtaining hot water when the kitchen range was out of use, has been overcome by the invention of efficient and economical gas-heated apparatus, whereby a constant supply of hot water cost quite independently of gas can be secured at reasonable the kitchen range boiler.

St. John's Gas Light Co.

Spain's Attitude in the War as Seen By Northcliffe

There is reason to think that the attitude of Spain has excited apprehension in Great Britain and the Allied countries. Ever since the war of 1870 the Germans have plotted for political and commercial control over Spain, and since the world conflict began in 1914 they have greatly increased their numerical strength throughout the Peninsula. Two or three letters in the London Times from Lord Northcliffe, who has just made a visit to Spain, have roused deep and anxious interest. He points out that there are now 80,000 Germans in Spain, and he declares that it is unpleasant to find in countless Spanish newspapers a belief in German victory and German invincibility. The Spaniards, under German inspiration, have doubted the capacity of Great Britain to make war and have looked for an ultimate German triumph. "It is not flattering to the Allies," says Lord Northcliffe, "to find that Germany has the support of a great part of the aristocracy, of practically the whole of the Church, Jesuit and otherwise, with, in addition, a large body of middle-class Spain."

Lord Northcliffe believes that Spain has been neglected by Great Britain and the Allies, while agents of Germany have been increasingly and mischievously active. The Germans in Spain, he declares, have constituted themselves into a well-drilled army, obviously acting on definite instructions. He shows how the Catholic clergy are cultivated by German agents and how the newspapers and other agencies of publicity are controlled by German influence. Commenting on Lord Northcliffe's letters, the London Times describes the breadth and strength of the German purposes. It says:

Germany meant to reduce Turkey to a condition of political as well as of economic subjection, and, for the time, she has succeeded. She meant to make the Balkans and Italy her subordinate Allies both in commerce and politics. She meant, and means, to lay the foundations for grandiose schemes in both fields in South America. She rashly hoped to exercise influence, on the politics of the United States, through the organized vote of the "hyphenated" until American patriotism quietly crushed the prospect. She fastened upon "key" industries here and in the Dominions, until the war woke us up to the dependence in which we stood. Who shall say with which of these purposes she has been throwing out her tentacles in Spain? That is a subject for Spaniards to consider in the light of her past history and of her avowed aspirations to hegemony. History, indeed—their own history and ours—should, free them from many of the errors into which the Germans seek to lead them. It should teach them what even a weak and distracted people, as their fathers were a century ago, can accomplish against the strongest of Empires and the mightiest genius, when they are fighting for their all; it should remind them that England can deal crushing blows on land as well as at sea, and it should deliver them from the wild illusion that she will ever seek to make peace through the medium of any arbitrator or on any terms but her own. The existence of such errors at all is a signal proof of the weakness of our "publicity."

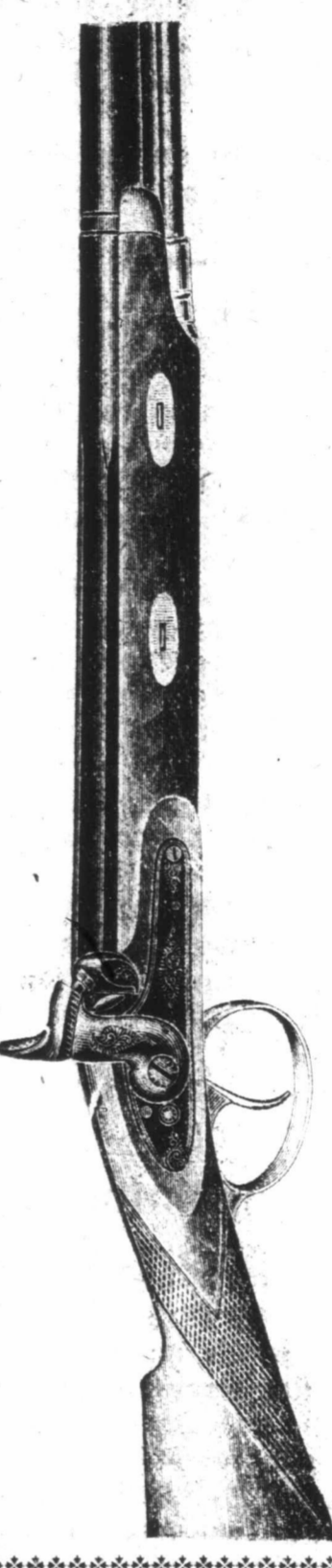
There are evidences that Lord Northcliffe's letters have been effective in rousing public opinion in Great Britain to the temper of Spain. It is said also that the Spanish elements favorable to the Allies have been inspired to vigilance and activity. It was not apprehended that Spain would actually enter the war; it does seem to be clear that she has lent moral support to the Kaiser. There is much to undo, but the chances are that for the future the Spanish people will be less amenable to German machinations.—Ex.

Double Proof.
A tramp knocked at a farmers door and called for something to eat.
"Are you a Christian?" asked the good natured countryman.
"Can't you tell?" answered the man "Look at the holes worn in the knees of my pants. What do they prove?"
The farmer's wife promptly brought out the food, and the tramp turned to do.
"Well! well! what made those holes in the back of your pants?" asked the farmer.
"Backsliding," replied the tramp as he hurried on.

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EVERY AFTERNOON 2.15. EVERY NIGHT AT 7.15.

Presenting **MADÉLINE PARDEE** in
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A Knickerbock Star Feature in 3 Reels.
AUGUSTA ANDERSON and **CHARLES PERLEY** in
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SEND THE CHILDREN TO THE BIG SATURDAY MATINEE.
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What we got to offer you in the following:

- Single Brl. B.L. Guns in 8, 10, 12, 16, G.
- Double Brl. B.L. Guns 10, 12, G.
- Single Brl. M.L. Guns
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These Guns are marked very low, as they were bought before the big advance.

MARTIN
Hardware Co.

"TOO LATE"

Will be your cry bye and bye when you want Gravenstein's, for they will be all sold. We now offer last shipment.

300 Barrels 1s, 2s and 3s.
Also "Wealthy," "Emperor" and other brands.
—Also—
A few Grapes and Oranges left.

EDWIN MURRAY.

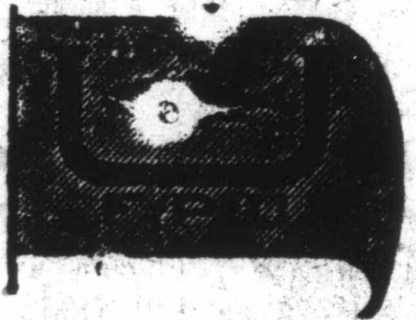
625 Cases
New Crop Tomatoes
Due to arrive 1st half September.
Get our Prices.
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A quantity of **OAT BAGS.**
Apply to **UNION TRADING Co., Ltd.**

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("To Every Man His Own.")

The Mail and Advocate
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ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., OCT. 27th., 1916

The Governor
 Visits Catalina

GOVERNOR DAVIDSON will visit Bonavista on 1st Nov., Catalina on 2nd and Trinity on 3rd. He will inspect the Union premises under construction at Catalina and the electric power plant. It is gratifying to find that the Union's work has now expanded sufficiently much to attract the attention of Excellency the Governor who is interested in all new developments. The Catalina premises will include a cold storage plant with a capacity of 500 tons of fresh fish. Catalina citizens will be pleased to know His Excellency is taking such an interest in the progress being made by the Union at Catalina. His Excellency will be especially pleased with the work already done in connection with the electric power plant which Mr. Powell has constructed the past season. Another year hence and the plant will be in operation and the premises will be busy taking and exporting fish.

The Shortage of Silver

THE shortage of silver which is now causing so much annoyance to business people is due to the neglect of the Government whose duty it is to safeguard such matters.

We understand the Banks had drawn their attention to the matter some four weeks ago; but with that their desire for doing anything but the right thing at the right time which has marked their administration they have sat idly by and waited till the trouble was upon us before bestirring themselves in the matter.

What care Morris and his clique of political pirates if the Banks are faced with a silver shortage. They themselves are not short—either on money or wind. They care little how the trade suffers through their loose methods. They are as we said yesterday: a Government of themselves, for themselves; and made up as they are of political wooden heads, the public cannot expect anything from them other than bungling and boodling.

What has become of the "full dinner pails" of money our laboring people have been daily earning since Morris brought them into the promised land? We opine if they earned it they have handed it back to the Grabball Government in payment of excessive taxation placed on the backs of the people so as to furnish the money by which the Government boodlers have been wallowing in clover the past six years.

A shortage of silver! Eh; our business firms compelled to hand out scrip to customers for change! Scote another for the statesmanship of Sir Tax Morris! But then can the people expect anything better from such misfits?

The whole Executive have not the brains of an ordinary outport trader. They can see no further than their pockets.

Mr. Snow's Letter

THE NEWS this morning in commenting on Mr. Snow's letter which appeared in this paper yesterday, says that—

"The good news which has come through Mr. George Snow that three of 'Ours,' reported as missing since the action at Beaumont Hamel on July 1st, have been definitely located as prisoners in Germany, encourages us to think that there are still others who share the same fate and will yet be heard from."

Instead of congratulating Mr. Snow on his endeavour to locate Newfoundland prisoners of war, it would have been much better for The News if it would tell its readers why the Government of which The News Editor is a member has not done anything in the matter of finding out if any of Our Boys who were missing since July 1st are prisoners of war in Germany.

Mr. Snow has done what the Government should have done months ago, and at least three boys' parents are now relieved from mourning their sons given up as lost.

How many more of our soldier lads may be prisoners of war? No one knows, and it looks as far as the Government are concerned—no one cares.

Perhaps, other private citizens will follow Mr. Snow's example and again demonstrate to the Country the utter unfitness of the Morris Bunch to occupy the position of Government of Britain's Oldest Colony.

The next few weeks will be weeks of anxiety and worry for those who have friends among the missing; any effort that will be made to bring them relief will, we are sure, be very greatly appreciated," says The News.

And, we add that this worry and anxiety will be increased by the fact that perhaps many of them posted as missing will be let die of starvation in a German Prison Camp while a blundering Government does nothing but squabble over boodle and Government pickings.

That New Appointment

THE NEWS this morning as was expected puts forward the argument that the newly made position of Deputy Registrar of Deeds and Companies is necessary in the interest of the general public.

We doubt it, and go further and state if such a position could have been dispensed with for years past it could be done without now—at least till after the war.

Perhaps The News is correct in stating that the work of the office has increased so that Mr. Adams requires a helping hand. If The News is correct, then we have no hesitation in saying that the increase in the work in this Department is the result of the—prosperous—good times we are having under the Morris Government. If mortgages are on the increase it is quite evident that our people are not on the increase to the millionaires' household.

If this is the result of six years of Morrisism then we say the people should treat this pest as the farmer does the grubs who destroy his cabbage—exterminate the beastly pest.

As regards the personal of the newly appointee we have no fault to find. He is, we think, well able to handle the work which this office will entail on him, but; our position is this: that if the position is at all necessary it should have been given to one who went through shot and shell that we here may live in peace and unity. That Mr. Mulcahy offered his services, and was rejected, for good and sufficient reasons was known to us but this does not in one iota alter the case.

If no man from amongst those who returned could be found suitable to take this position then we agree with The News the man who offered his services and who was rejected should have the preference. But as no attempt was made by the Government to see if one of the former could fill the bill, we objected to the appointment of Mr. Mulcahy and do still object.

We have the assurance of the Premier (not worth much to be sure) and the Colonial Secretary that those of Our Lads who have returned from the front would be well provided for and we thought that when these assurances were made they were made in good faith. We now see we were mistaken.

Preaching one doctrine and practicing another will not appeal to the general public who look to the Government to do the right thing in providing easy employment for those who have returned

to the land of their birth crippled and broken in health as a result of a two years strenuous campaign. With us it is a case of principle and not personality.

"Mr. Mulcahy." The News says, "succeeds the stenographer, who has left for Montreal." If the leaving of the lady typist in the Registrar of Deeds office left a vacancy open we again assert that amongst those who returned from the front there would be found several who could take this position and give every satisfaction. This has not been done, and because it has not been done, although it is the duty of the Government to do so, we object to the appointment, and in this objection we have strong public opinion behind us.

Silver Buying Fish

H. R. SILVER of Halifax has taken Crosbie's fish store and is buying shore fish for Halifax. Capt. Phelan—Silver's fish buyer—is supervising the buying, and he hopes to secure three or four cargoes.

GLEANINGS OF GONE BY DAYS

OCTOBER 27

A man named Cornelius Newking was this day killed in a row on the Beach, having been run through with a cutlass by a man-o-war sailor, 1779.

Metz capitulated, 1870.
 Nomination for White-McLoughlan election, 1879.
 Church of England Church, Bell Island, consecrated, 1887.
 Miss McPherson's painting exhibition opened in Martin's Building, 1896.
 The Duchess of Teck died, 1897.
 Exhibition of agricultural products in Market House; best sample of wheat, James Coaker; best sample of oats, R. Howley; best sample of potatoes, Peter Cowan, 1891.

Daniel J. Green went to South-Corn Shore on a long cart to visit old constituents, 1898.

FROM HUDSON BAY.

Messrs. T. O'Leary and Rd. Gardner, who for the past 10 years have been going to Hudson Bay regularly in the employ of Revillon LeRoy, arrived here by the Kyle's express this morning. They left here this year on the 16th May and up to the 8th Inst. had been running on the steamer Amelie in James Bay and Hudson Bay. They had a fine summer, but say it was getting cold when they left. They came up the Abitibi River for 260 miles in canoes and were 8 days on the journey to Cochrane. They had with them two Indian guides and daily as they glided over the big stream they went ashore for their meals, finding all kinds of game to vary the menu and at night they slept ashore in their sleeping bags or in the camps which they had in the canoes. They experienced very cold weather at intervals and snow fell repeatedly as they came their long and lonely journey over the river. Reaching Cochrane they came by rail to Montreal, thence to Sydney and Newfoundland by the Kyle and rail.

George Shaves, the only other Terra Nova there, is waiting till Christmas before returning home.

MASS OF REQUIEM

At 8.30 this morning a Solemn Mass of Requiem was said at the Cathedral by Rt. Rev. Monsignor McDermott for the repose of the souls of Captains James Donnelly and Augustus O'Brien of the Newfoundland Regiment, who were killed in France in recent actions. The Knights of Columbus, of which both were prominent members, were in attendance, as were many of members the Catholic Cadet Corps, of which both young heroes were prominent officers. At the conclusion of the mass, while the congregation remained standing, the organist, Professor Hutton, rendered the Dead March in Saul, while many a prayer ascended to heaven for the repose of the souls of both young men.

POLICE COURT NEWS.

Mr. Morris, K.C. presided to-day and discharged three drunks. Another was fined \$1 or 5 days and a disorderly in charge of a horse \$2 or 5 days. A man, who deserted from the schr. "L. H. B." was put on board and a man for breach of the lighting regulations was fined \$5 or 10 days.

Three bright men were summoned showing lights on their wharves after dark. As notice of the law had not been served on them before the summons was sent the case against each was dismissed.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

LOCAL ITEMS

The band of the T. A. & B. Society will play at the turn out of the Volunteers to Church Service on Sunday.

The S.S. Sagona will leave here for Labrador at noon to-morrow on her last trip to the coast for the season.

The Portia harbored at St. Mary's all night owing to the storm, and is not due here till to-morrow morning.

Capt. Torraville has been given command of the schr. Nettle M. Capt. Taylor having been given command of the Czarina.

A young man named Barry, of Grand Falls, Ill. of appendicitis, Mrs. Barrett, of Britannia Cove, suffering from a growth in the throat, arrived here by the express this morning to go to Hospital.

At 10.30 p.m. to-day Officers Woodford and Dawe found a countryman in a milk wagon in the East End, drunk and incapable. He narrowly escaped falling from the express until the officers took him in charge and brought him to the lockup.

Water Street was decorated this forenoon in honour of the arrival of our boys from the front. With Premier Morris in the front seat, they drove along Water Street at 12.30 p.m. today on their way to Government House; Members of the Ladies Reception Committee were also present.

WOUNDED MEN TRANSFERRED.

Pte. Jasper Murphy of 2 Alexander Street and Pte. Fred Keel, of Bonavista were transferred from Netley Hospital to the Nrd Ward of the Regent's Park hospital, Southampton. Murphy was wounded in the left shoulder at Arras on the 23th June and Keel received compound fracture in the left fore arm at Hamel on June 20th. The report from the Secretary of the hospital is that they are both likely to make a very good recovery.

C. C. C. CHURCH PARADE

The C.C.C. Battalion had drill in the Armoury last night. The Chaplain, Rev. Joseph Pippy, of St. Patrick's, was present and addressed the lads, encouraging them to attend the drills regularly, and to observe the rules of discipline. A church parade to St. Patrick's will be held on Sunday next, when the volunteers will accompany the corps, the men of the different denominations falling out en route and proceeding to their several places of worship.

THE KYLE'S PASSENGERS

The Kyle arrived at Port aux Basques at 6.45 this a.m. bringing Robt. and Mrs. Marien, Miss A. McDonald, C. James, R. Banong, H. Fleming, A. J. Baxter, C. M. McDonald, L. Potter, Rev. and Mrs. Fenwick, Mrs. J. Moore, Rev. Brother J. H. White, J. D. Leavitt, W. McDonald, Miss M. Warrel, Miss Tuck, Mrs. A. Fisher, Jos. Beaulieu.

THE OPORTO MARKET.

The Marine and Fisheries Office had the following from Oporto to-day: "Our fish is quoted here 43 to 45 shillings, large; 39 to 45 shillings, small. The demand is fair."

Chicago Sees Highest Wheat in 20 Years

Have to Find \$10,000,000 Every Working Day Declares the Chancellor of the Exchequer—No Doubt About Ability of Empire to Bear the Strain of the War

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—The public is confronted with another increase in the price of bread, if wheat continues to advance, according to predictions today by leading bakers. The 10 cent jump in the price of wheat in the last two days sent flour up \$7.75 cents a barrel, which caused the big bakers to announce that, in addition to the recent increases in the price of bread they would have to make further advances unless something unforeseen lowers the price of flour. Bakers paid \$9.50 a barrel wholesale for flour yesterday, the highest price in Chicago in twenty years.

"Unless an embargo on the exportation of flour and wheat is declared," said Paul Schulte, a prominent baker, "there will be a wheat famine before spring. Even as the situation is now, small millers are shutting down their plants and filling their orders by buying from the Minneapolis millers."

To Help Him Out. "You are lying so clumsily," said the observant judge to a litigant who was making a dubious statement of his case, "that I would advise you to get a lawyer."

REVELLE

BY CALCAR

We have seen from a consideration of statistics quoted by us how false has been the assumption of the Morris Government that success has attended their agricultural policy, and it has also been shown how insincere have been their professions of zeal for the farmers welfare through the neglect of the roads and the liberty permitted the Reid Newfoundland Company to drive the farmers with their produce to Little River, when the presence of an Agent at Doyle's would render this long distance haul unnecessary. So we see, in a word, the failure of the Government despite their ill considered effort to improve the agricultural situation and how shallow their pretense to any interest whatever in the farmers welfare. Had they but a tenth part of the interest which they profess many disabilities under which agriculture is conducted in this country would long ago have been removed.

As we have devoted so much time to putting the faults of the Agricultural Policy in the lime-light of publicity and thereby shown how false, how illogical was the whole proceeding, we intend before closing this series to point out some of the things which should have been done to promote the interests of the farming community, and incidentally the whole country.

We take this course in order that our critics may not upbraid us for being a fault finder only, and one of those who are good at tearing down, but poor at building up.

We have, from the very first, contended that any effort to improve the agricultural status of the country that did not begin by giving the farmer a vocational

education, was laid on a very poor foundation. It is wasteful and idle to try to improve the farm by giving seeds and stock to a man who does not know how to care for either. That this has been done in the great majority of cases we knew positively to be a fact, from our own observation and from a consideration of the figures which show that agriculture in spite of the free distribution of seeds and stock is actually retrograding, or at best, at a stand still. This is as a prophecy fulfilled, for it was told the Morris Government, at the very beginning that their plans were based on false promises and doomed to failure.

The country is much indebted to "the man behind the plow" who labors in the field to make a reluctant soil produce the food we need, and the country desires in return to help the farmer so that there be mutual helpfulness. It is provoking then to find that through stupid administration the money the country has been willing to spend on the farmer has been thrown away in the furtherance of a brainless scheme. The half million dollars or upwards that have been squandered by the Morris Government in carrying out their ill conceived policy of agriculture if properly spent might have been fruitful of good results. And this is our complaint that so much money has been uselessly expended and such valuable time squandered, such splendid opportunities wasted. It is extremely irritating to see stupid men, men without the least pretension to any ability, men of the most mediocre attainments, men without the least experience sitting in the legislative halls of the country, with the right to fasten their silly enactments upon the necks of the people. When coupled with this lack of ability one sees corruption of a kind to rank with the practices of the most corrupt nations there is a strong provocation to us more

than words on the pates of the usurpers of the places of better men. Is it any wonder, when one comes to consider the class of men who have the destinies of the people in their keeping, that our poor country is in such a deplorable state of backwardness. Our population is stationary, our young people are leaving our shores to find employment abroad, our productions seem long ago to have reached full tide, and the only thing that increases is taxation. Our fisheries are were they were a hundred years ago. There is one consolation however in the thought that stupid legislators cannot reach the swarms of cod fish to adversely effect them. The fishes are safe enough, and likely to endure, let law makers interfere how they may.

How different with our seal herds ignorance and greed have played havoc with these and we are now face to face with the problem of how to save the remnant from extermination. In respect to land resources the same stupidity, cupidity and greed is at work destroying in a most wanton manner, that which it is our bounden duty to conserve. We speak not of our decimated Caribou herds, but of our forests. What is going on in this country in the way of forest destruction passes all powers of description. It seems never to enter into the besotted skulls of our politicians when they grandiloquently cite in glowing figures the wonderful productions of our forest areas that we are eating into our capital at an alarming rate, and that unless sane measures are at once adopted we very soon will have neither capital nor interest, neither forests or products thereof.

Teacher: "Tommy, spell 'wrong'."
 Tommy: "R-o-n-g."
 Teacher: "That's wrong."
 Tommy: "That's what you asked me to spell."

New Arrivals
 OF
SEASONABLE MERCHANDISE

**LADIES' COATS, LADIES' WATERPROOFS,
 LADIES' VELVET HATS, MISSES PLUSH HATS.**

=====**AND**=====
**Special Value in
 LADIES' SUITS.**

FISHERMEN'S UNION TRADING CO.

Reid-Newfoundland Co.
LABRADOR SERVICE.

S. S. SAGONA
 will sail for Labrador at **NOON Saturday.**

Freight will be received up to 6 o'clock to-day, Friday.

Reid-Newfoundland Co.

SHOP EARLY---you know the lighting regulations---SHOP EARLY

Andersons' Specials for this Week



Coatings!

Among our LATEST FALL OPENINGS you'll find some heavy Coatings For your **New Coat** in shades of **Brown, Black, Royal Blue, Red, Black & Red Check, Purple & Black Check.**

\$3.00 yd.

Ladies' Collars
of every style

Sailor with Lace Edge, Accordeon Pleated, Military, Black and White Stripe, Cerise and White Stripe. Collars that appeal to Women of taste. Made of very fine Voile. 12c.



Ladies' Muffs

A special offering of **Astrachan Muffs**—Lined with **Satin**—Extra large. Colors: **Navy, Black, Saxe.** All going at this Special Price:

\$1.25

You'll find some with a heavy Silk Cord to hold it in the hand.

LADIES' VELVET HATS

In the Best of Velvets—THE CORDUROY. They embrace such stylish colors—Cerise, Rose, Green, Cream; also Brown, Black, and Navy.

All Latest Small Models

Going at this Special Price:

89c.

8c. extra for postage.
State your Colour.

LADIES' Silk Scarves

In Colors: Olive Green, Purple, and Prune—2½ yards long, ½ yard wide. A 60c. 35c. Scarf. Now.

Ladies' Ice Wool Scarves

In a Cream and Brown Mixture extra good value, 65c. 35c. Now.

Warm Muffler

For Winter comfort—made of Pure Wool, in all sizes, to fit any neck. Fastens in front with a patent 19c. fastener.

For the Children

LINEN PINAFORES

In **BROWN, PINK AND BLUE**, with designs stamped for working. Special, 17 cents

RUBBER FEEDERS

With a pocket to catch the crumbs—and a dainty design painted on the center with suitable wording—17c.

BIBS

Honeycomb Towel Bibs that will stand any washing—wording "Baby Boy" worked in center—will stand 9c. any washing.

Night Dresses

In Fine White Lawn with Embroidery front and collar. Different sizes. 35c. to 50c.

PETTICOATS

For the Children in Cream and Pink Flannelette with White Lawn body. 30c.

Linen Dresses

In light and dark Blue and Brown Linen—a design stamped on the front—ready for working. 40c.

Jump for these BARGAINS.

Handkerchiefs

In plenty, of Fine Lawn—stitched—Ladies' size. Have a dozen, only 30c.

3c. Each

TOWELS

by the pound

In Pure White Turkish. Any size Towel—only half the price of pair Towels.

CUSHION TOPS

In Khaki—with Flowers worked and wording such as "Lily of the Valley," etc. 18 x 18 inches. 10c.

In Cloth—with Sea Views

Landscape, Scenery—14 x 14 inches wide. 10c.

Ladies' Hose

In Cashmere finish All sizes—Seamless. 15c.

DOILEY'S

Hemstitch one inch wide drawn work in center and corners—Embroidered—of Fine Lawn. 10c.

TABLE MATS

Of Green, Brown, and Wine Color Felt, with design worked in center and border, 20c. Now 15c.

SUITS!

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U-BOAT'S ACTS LEGAL SAYS COLUMBIA PROFESSOR

Doubts if America Can Take Action Under International Law—Must Protect Passengers—Believes it is Government's Duty to See That Liners Are Distinguished from Freighters

Under the existing rules of international law the United States is powerless to do even so little as to protest against the operations of German submarines within a short distance of the American coast, provided the submarines remain beyond the three-mile limit and observe a few other established rules that can hamper them but little, according to Professor E. C. Stowell, Associate Professor of International Law at Columbia University.

"They must not sink passenger ships without warning, of course, as that is a distinct violation of one of the most firmly established rules of international law, and in other ways they must observe the rules that apply to warfare on the open sea," Professor Stowell said last night. "But, of course, the submarine, Professor Stowell said that no law had been violated in this action, and that the right of visit and search on the high sea was well established. If a whole fleet of submarines is sent to near waters, however, and a practice made of stopping American ships, he said that we might be justified in protesting that advantage was being taken of the convergence of American com-

course, that still leaves the submarines power to do a vast deal of damage, and to be a terrific menace to commerce. "The Allies, moreover, are handicapped in this overseas fight. They haven't the opportunities for self-defense that they have in their home waters. It would be contrary to international law and would make the property and lives of neutrals thoroughly unsafe on the open sea for the Allies to spread submarine nets in the waters off the American coast, as they can do in the waters in close proximity to their own territory. These submarine nets are said to carry submerged bombs, and, of course, such contrivances cannot be turned loose in the open ocean, which is the common property of all countries and has long been recognized as such. Our own submarines, too, would be endangered in their manoeuvres by such sunken nets, and if they were near enough to the surface to be effective, practically all commercial vessels would be endangered. It looks as though would be endangered. It looks as though the Germans must be allowed an open field for operations off the American coast."

Says He Favors Allies

Professor Stowell said that he did not wish it to appear that he was arguing for the Germans. On the contrary, he said, he personally favored the Allies, but was trying to view the newly created situation impartially.

"The tendency shown by our Government authorities in their handling of the Appam case left the Germans no alternative but to destroy these prizes being captured by the submarines, we must admit," he said. "These new attacks show again the necessity of merchant ships carrying effective armament if they are to protect their property."

"If it is true that there were passengers on some of the ships sunk, and that they were permitted to leave the vessels in lifeboats before the ships were sunk, a point of a doubtful legality, from a viewpoint of international law, has been touched on. It is exceedingly doubtful if a ship of war can be justified in thus turning passengers loose on the open sea in frail little craft of this sort."

"A new point may be raised by the operations of the submarines. At present America recognizes the right of ships of warring countries—and the submarines must for this purpose be classed with other warships—entering American ports for a period of twenty-four hours, but this is permitted only once in three months for each ship. According to the reports, the U boat that arrived yesterday did not take on fuel in the American port. In the absence of knowledge that it acquired information while in port. That is, it seems that the submarine did not use the port even to the extent it would have been legally entitled to use it, and so a question might be raised as to whether it could return to another American port within the three-month limit in the event that another visit were necessary."

Raises New Points

"The situation is likely to raise a number of new points and establish many new precedents. In the event that there are a number of these large German submarines near America, they might try to get fuel and provisions from small friendly craft putting out from American ports. This would constructively make a base for them of American territory," despite the fact that the provisions would not be actually transferred to them on American territory. It may be contended that provisions can be sent from our ports to Great Britain or other allied countries, but in that case the provisions are sent to land before they are placed in use. From the legal viewpoint it would be the same to supply the ships on American soil to the open sea for the submarines to receive them there. If this is attempted, the United States should have to take reasonable action to prevent the escorts from being successful."

"Professor Stowell said that he thought it far more probable that the Germans had procured some deserted island near the American coast for a submarine base, than that they had established submerged bases in the form of sunken oil and provision tanks. The latter would be too hard to find, even with elaborate charts, he said, while the former could be easily provided and fitted out by sympathetic Germans of wealth in this country."

Regarding the stopping of the American and was resulting in great and unnecessary inconvenience.

"The situation brings out the fact that it is high time that something be

done to protect passengers on the seas," he said. "Passenger ships should be plainly distinguished from freighters carrying contraband, should be inspected by the United States Government, and then plainly marked so that their could be no doubt about their identity, and then should be guaranteed against interference. This, however, probably cannot be agreed upon until after the war."

"The greatest danger to American passengers traveling abroad or returning is not that the ships will be sunk without warning, but that the captains of the ships might try to resist or flee. In that event there would be no redress if the ships were sunk and the passengers killed. Or, the submarines might take the passengers aboard before sinking the ships, and then the passengers would be in danger of being killed by a shot from an allied warship."

"It is an era of new precedents, and at present, unfortunately, there is no rule of international law to prevent the Germans, if they can, from establishing a near blockade about America to cut off allied traffic with this country, provided, of course, neutral traffic is not interfered with."

—New York Times.

Sees Germany Beaten as Corbett Was

French Academician Draws Parallel Between the Entente and Fitzsimmons

PARIS, Oct. 17.—Maurice Donnay, a member of the Academy, referring to David Lloyd George's "war to a knockout" interview, goes the British Minister one better in to-day's Liberte when he compares the struggle between the Entente and Germany to the historic Fitzsimmons-Corbett fight.

The writer gives a detailed description of the champions, comparing Corbett, the heavyweight champion of the world, to Germany, and Fitzsimmons, exteriorly the less imposing fighter, to the Entente. Then he goes on to describe the different phases of the fight. First, he says, Corbett's superior science and weight made things go his way; then came a moment when the chances seemed to hang in the balance and change to the other side.

"The indefatigable Fitzsimmons," says Mr. Donnay, "gave his opponent no respite. While conserving his own forces, he gradually wore out Corbett by raining incessant blows at a distance. These 'jabs' are not very dangerous, but by dint of constant repetition finally enervate the opponent."

Then follows the description of the final phase, when Fitzsimmons got the champion up against the ropes, and

the latter began swaying "as if he had taken too many 'grocs.'"

"His science gradually left him in the lurch until, in the clinch, Fitz accented 'I've got you now, and I'm going to flatten you out.' 'I know it,' panted the doomed champion. From the beginning Fitzsimmons had been manœuvring to get in a 'shift punch'—otherwise a solar plexus blow. A moment later he got it in, the world's champion saw fireworks and heard bells—what is called 'being sent to dreamland.' The slender middle weight had conquered the colossal heavyweight champion. Courage, audacity, and tenacity had got the better of force."

In drawing comparison between the two fighters, M. Donnay carefully points out that Corbett was a loyal fighter, whom his countrymen nicknamed Pompador Jim. "No one," he says, "would think of calling the Kaiser Pompador Michel. Though the terrible match is not yet finished, and doubtless still holds its surprises, the time has already come when Germany, worried, harried, up against the ropes, appears 'grogy,' and the moment is steadily approaching when she will hear her opponent's terrible whisper, 'I've got you now.'"

"Already she knows it is coming, as witness the case of Bethmann-Hollweg, the declaration of the Crown Prince, the avowals of prisoners, and letters from civilians. The moment to get in the shift punch is drawing nearer. When it comes the bells will ring—the bells of victory—the German militarism will be sent off to 'dreamland,' and we will see to it that it stays there."

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Stranger Things Have Happened

According to the story told by a Mrs. Taylor, of New York, a relative of hers, Sir Hector Macdonald, who is generally supposed to have committed suicide in Paris after the Boer war, is now figuring before the world in the person of General Brusiloff, the famous Russian commander. If this lady is to be credited Sir Hector is still alive and the fact is well known to cousins of his living in London, New York, Canada and Australia, the reports set afloat at the time of his alleged suicide in Paris and burial at Edinburg were all make-believe, and that General Brusiloff, whose previous history is dark and upon the extraordinary circumstances connected with whose sudden rise to supreme Russian command there is a good deal of comment, is no other than Sir Hector in the flesh.

It will be recalled that in 1903, Sir Hector, who was then a brigadier-general of the British Army and had greatly distinguished himself in South Africa, was charged with immoral conduct in Ceylon. He pleaded his entire innocence, but was ordered back to Ceylon to be tried by court martial. He started on the journey, but got no farther than Paris, where he was reported to have shot himself.

On the contrary, it is now claimed that all the story of his suicide and burial was pure fiction and that, instead of going to Ceylon, he went to Japan, and, during the Russo-Japanese war, was recognized as the daring leader of the Japanese at Port Arthur.

At all events, according to the report circulated, all Sir Hector's relatives are now certain that, under a new name, he is the man who is today known as General Brusiloff in the Russian service. Moreover, it is said that the photographs of Brusiloff and

Redfield Gets After Roosevelt

CAMDEN, N.J., Oct. 17—Praise for the Democratic Administration for disapproving the proposed six-power loan to China and for the establishment of commercial attaches abroad to promote the foreign trade of this country, a defense of the Adamson eight-hour law, and an attack on the battle Creek (Mich.) speech of Theodore Roosevelt made up the substance of the address delivered here tonight by William C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce.

Mr. Redfield put the query as to whether Charles Evans Hughes endorsed the Battle Creek speech, from which he quoted the declaration of Mr. Roosevelt that he would have seized every interned German ship if he had been President at the time of the sinking of the Lusitania.

"It means," he said, "that Mr. Roosevelt would have seized private property to indemnify a public wrong, that he would without notice have committed an act of war with its necessary results, and that he would have broken a treaty between this country and Germany under which in case of war between the two countries the private property of the citizens of both is to be free from seizure for nine months after the war shall break out."

"I cannot refrain from asking Mr. Hughes whether he approves this statement of Mr. Roosevelt. Would Mr. Hughes, without inquiry and notice, have seized the private property of German citizens in reprisal for the sinking of the Lusitania? The American people, to whom he looks for support, whom he asks to place him in the position where he might have the power to do such things, have the right to know."

Sir Hector show a strong resemblance and that they are both small, stocky built men.

Truth is often stranger than fiction.

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A Race With a Zeppelin

The experiences of Lieutenant Red H. Mulock, a Canadian pilot, who "rambled around" in the clouds, 9,500 feet up, looking for a Zeppelin he had pursued from the coast of England, are told in a letter published in the current issue of Flying. He was the first pilot to succeed in chasing a Zeppelin at night, picking his quarry up over Hantsdale. For military reasons the censor has deleted the other names of localities, overlooking, however, the mention of the coast of Belgium. After describing the first appearance of the Zeppelin, Mulock continues:

"It was in the middle of the night—a little after 1 a.m.—and no moon, very dark, with clouds around, and the stars so dark you could not see the horizon. He passed over here, about 2,000 feet up, and by the time he got to—I was up even with him and to seaward. I then changed my course straight for him. He had stopped to drop his bombs on —, and with his engine shut down, heard me coming, and, of course, as soon as he heard me, looked in my direction and must have seen the flames from my exhaust.

"Anyway, he did not wait to throw any more bombs, and I saw the most wonderful sight. I was about 1,500 feet from him. He opened fire with Maxim's, but without effect, and maliciously struck his nose up and went up like a balloon. He was then higher than I, so I opened out again and tried to round him back of —, where we both turned out to sea and steered about east. I chased him up to 8,000 feet and over to the Belgian coast, and we both changed courses to southwest, and a little later went into the clouds together over —.

"Having lost him in the clouds, I climbed to 9,500 feet, and rambled around looking for him. But he had gone. There were two of them; one was given a warm reception by the chaps at —, while the other one and started for home."

How War Effects World's Trade

Interesting figures as to how the war has affected business in the principal belligerent and neutral lands appear in a report prepared by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce for Senator Simmons, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Finance. The countries covered are the United States, Canada, England, France, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Argentina, Brazil, Australia, British India, British South Africa, Egypt, and Japan. The following general conclusions are drawn:

Business activities were fairly normal in the various countries of the world during the two years preceding the outbreak of the war.

In every country, including the United States, there was a decided decline in business activity after July, 1914.

The period of business depression following the outbreak of the war lasted from four to six months in most of the neutral countries. In the belligerent countries the upward trend did not begin until the last few months in 1915.

There was a slight depression in business activity in the United States in the latter part of 1913 and early in 1914, but in the Spring and Summer of 1914 there were signs of recovery. The outbreak of the war, however, caused a decided decline.

The United States at the close of the period, April, 1916, had entered upon a period of business activity which has had no parallel in the history of the country.

I had a picnic all to ourselves. He ran away so fast that I could not keep up with him and climb at the same time. I waited around for him, but no Zep appeared; evidently, he stopped his engines and listened for me, and then went off in another direction. There was no use waiting, so I chaps at —, while the other one and started for home."

State Socialism Now is Germany's Bent

Central Empires Meditate Commercial War When the Present Conflict is Over—Outline of Intentions—The Individual After Peace is Declared Will be Servant of State

The representatives of the allied governments who met in Paris in the third week in June this year for the purpose of discussing and determining upon a common economic policy to be recommended to those Governments drew up in its main outlines the plan of a defensive commercial alliance against the empires of Central Europe. In other words, it was proposed that the commercial activities of those empires should be curtailed in certain directions, even after the termination of the present hostilities.

The plan is forced upon the allies by the known intentions of the Central Empires, which are already preparing to enter upon a commercial war as soon as the existing form of international conflict disappears. The Germans began a commercial and financial war upon other nations years before they began the present warfare with fire and sword. Military operations were resorted to in order to make sure of what had so far been gained by commercial and financial enterprises, and to open the way for making even greater gains by those methods. Unless some very serious reverses befall the allies Germany will, in consequence of stirring up military war, lose all that she gained by commercial war in the years from 1870 to 1914. As the military war cannot be brought to an end before Germany finds herself no longer able to contend with her foes on the field of battle, it is clear that the change in the international situation commonly referred to as "the return of peace" will leave Germany incapable of resuming the conflict of arms and fleets for a considerable time to come. But the German nation will be left free to produce and to trade, and it means to produce and trade with the same end in view as it had before—viz., the domination of Europe and the Eastern Hemisphere, if not the whole world. "The bricks are fallen down, but we will build with hewn stones; the sycamore are cut down, but we will change them into cedars." The Germans are proud and stout of heart, ambitious and energetic. Even if their ambition is too great for their power, they will endeavor to realize it, and their invitation, "Watch us grow," means nothing better than "Sit still while we get ready to eat you up." The statement that the Central Empires are preparing to transfer the conflict to nations in the "economic plane" means that the rulers of Germany, among whom the Kaiser is by this time, in all probability, the figure-head rather than the head figure, are making these preparations, and that the rulers of Austria-Hungary are perforce following their lead. The German magnates and potentates hope to find assistance in Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire, but that hope is likely to be long deferred. In what form and dimensions the Dual Empire of Austria-Hungary will emerge from the military struggle and the settlement of the terms upon which it is to cease, no one can foretell. But even if the Slavonic and Roumanian territories now included in it are cut away, there will yet remain two bodies-politic, the one German (Austria), the other Magyar (Hungary), which will look to Germany for support and guidance.

A programme, economical rather than political, but capable of political direction and use, to be worked out by the German nation after the present war comes to an end, has been set forth at length in a book entitled "Mittel Europa" (Central Europe), written by one, Friedrich Naumann, formerly a Lutheran pastor, who founded the "Central Socialist" organization in Germany. This work has found a large circulation in Germany. It is evidently acceptable to a considerable part of the German nation.

"Mittel Europa" is to be an economic rather than a political union. Herr Naumann does not propose a federation of Austria and Hungary with the German Empire. Such a proposal would be resented and rejected both at Vienna and Budapest. Nor does he propose a "Zollverein" or Customs union. He anticipates the continued existence of Junkerdom in Prussia, and the Prussian Junkers would never agree to a Customs union, for that would involve the free importation of Hungarian wheat into Germany, and the consequent decline in wealth and power of the great owners of German agricultural land. But, even on his own showing, the Junkers must submit in the future, as they are already submitting, to such control of their wealth by the Prussian State, as would render it hardly worth their while, even if it

were possible, to resist the establishment of an Austro-German Customs union, whenever that should be deemed to be in the interest of Germany. However, that may be, Herr Naumann proposes, not a federal or fiscal union, but the development, out of the existing state-control over the supply and distribution of war munitions, food, and other commodities, of a system of chartered trusts, operating over the whole of the Central Europe.

Within a few months after the beginning of military operations, all necessary commodities in Germany had become State-property, and private trade in these had been replaced by the functions of State departments and administrative commissions. Herr Naumann acknowledges that the State departments would have met with vigorous opposition had they attempted in time of peace to assume such control over private property as they now exercise, and have exercised for nearly two whole years. Under the pressure and stimulus of war conditions, the nation willingly acquiesced. Even so, the difficulties of organization were very great, especially as departments concerned were short-handed. The war has given an immense impetus to "State Socialism" in Germany. There are Socialists who regard this development with disapproval, if not with dismay; especially those Socialists who demand the total destruction of society as the indispensable preliminary to its reformation. The Socialism which is fast developing in Germany is Socialism under Government control. The war has accelerated the process of its development, but even before the war Germans—and especially Prussians—had become accustomed to government leadership and control, and to these circumstances the success of the "economic dictatorship" of the German War Office and the Food Commission must in part be due. This success, so Herr Naumann asserts, has created among the millions in Germany a widely prevalent desire and demand for the extension and development of the policy, to continue after the return of peace. "On the basis of our experiences in the war," he declares, "we demand a regulated economy; the regulation of production from the point of view of State necessity." The German "masses" are eager and urgent for more organization," Herr Naumann informs his readers, "to say that they have organized in order to increase their power to bargain for higher wages." That motive existed, and still exists, but over and above it "the idea of the impersonal industrial guidance of the masses, as regards the sale and utilization of labor, is winning its way through and becoming self-evident." Moreover, professional men, and even artists, with all their "egoism" are moving in the same direction. The discovery has been made that State Departments, employers' associations, and trade unions need not be mutually hostile. They are in reality members of one and the same organism, "the community view as existing for livelihood." There is an end and aim common to them all, for the attainment of which their co-operation is not only possible, but indispensable, and there is the provision of work and adequate remuneration for every member of the community. But while labor is to be taken into consideration in the working out of the system of monopolies, no active part in the direction of national activities appears to be assigned to it. Working men are to be paid good wages, to be insured against unemployment, to be pensioned in their old age. But no political careers are offered them.

This indeed is consistent enough with the view of the nation simply as "the community existing for livelihood." But Aristotle, long ago, taught that the community called the State or Commonwealth, exists for other ends, above and beyond the production and exchange of material commodities, necessary as these things are. The Germans are too well-educated not to have realized this truth. They must be provided with a national ambition beyond, and distinct from, power to produce enormous quantities of things, and to sell them everywhere at a profit. If the German nation, as a whole, is to be ruled by an oligarchy, it must receive compensation sooner or later, in itself becoming an oligarchy ruling a number of other nations. German industries and commerce must be organized for political ends.

The distinguishing ability of the Germans, according to Herr Naumann, is "organizational." This has been displayed in the disciplined efficiency of German State Departments, German Employers' Associations, and German Trade Unions. The nation whose men are the ablest bureaucrats, the most successful capitalists and the best organized workers in the world is, and knows itself to be,

lions and Trade Unions, the Germans will waste no time or energy over political revolution, but go forward to the perfect ordering of themselves as a community working for control and supremacy over other communities, taking advantage to the full of the inferiority of the latter in organization and discipline.

"The German after the war," says Herr Naumann, "will be a servant of the State as never before in his daily work." That State will be an "absolutist," despotic, and, alike in commerce (which will be one of its functions) and in war, aggressive. The

rulers of Germany will not merely dream of, but will work for the preparation of the Day of Vengeance, and by keeping the thought of that day in the mind of the nation at large, will seek to minister encouragement in the dark and depressing times which will ensue upon the cessation of the present conflict.

Not Much on Looks. Diner (looking at fodder)—This isn't a very good looking piece of meat. Waiter—Well, you ordered a plain steak, sir.

United States, United Kingdom, Canada, the Netherlands, and Germany. Since the outbreak of the war news has gone to Germany, and but little to the United States, the United Kingdom, and the Netherlands. Canada has taken the major portion, some of which is being utilized for munition purposes.—New York Times.

The Government geologist estimates the iron ore deposits in Newfoundland at 3,635,500,000 tons. On Belle Isle, Conception Bay, alone, the estimate deposit of this ore is put at 35,000,000 tons, and more. The total ore mined and exported since the beginning of operations in 1895 to date is estimated at 15,000,000 tons, all of which, prior to the war, went to the

Young Hopeful (to his sister): "I say Nell, pass me the butter." Nell (in a tone of sisterly reproach): "If what Johnny?" Johnny (goaded to desperation by the delay): "If you can reach it."

Minerals in Newfoundland

Minerals in Newfoundland

Minerals in Newfoundland

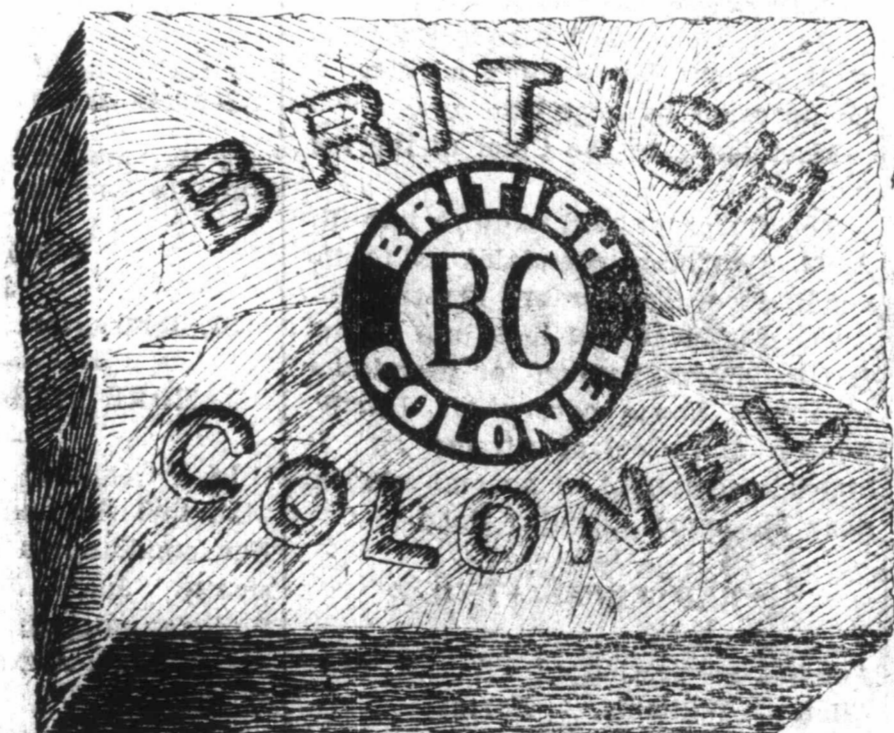
Minerals in Newfoundland

Minerals in Newfoundland

BRITISH COLONEL



PLUG SMOKING



TOBACCO

Imperial Tobacco Co.,
(Newfoundland) Ltd.

OUR THEATRES

THE NICKEL

As will be seen by advertisement elsewhere this morning another charming programme has been arranged for the Nickel theatre to-day and to-morrow. The Broadway star features present a beautiful social dramatic offering in three reels entitled, "The Primal Instinct." Leah Baird, the well-known actress is in the leading role in this great story. "The Regeneration of Jim Halsey" is an impressive picture by the Selig Co. Thomas Sanchi and Bessie Eytan are in the leading roles. The popular serial "The Diamond from the Sky" will be continued. To-day's episode is entitled "For Love and Money." Pokes and Jabs will be seen in a sure fire Vim comedy riot entitled "Home-Made Pies." To-morrow afternoon the regular big Saturday matinee takes place when a specially selected programme will be put on for the benefit of the children.

THE CRESCENT.

Rose Melville as "Sis Hopkins" is presented in "The Fickle Fiddler's Finish" at the Crescent Picture Palace to-day. Madeline Pardee in "Haunted and Hounded", a wonderful three-reel Knickerbocker star feature. Augustus Anderson and Charles Perley in "Jealousy's Fools", a Biograph Western drama. Professor McCarthy has arranged a special programme of music for this big show. The Saturday matinee this week is great. Send the children, they always enjoy themselves at the popular Crescent.

The Volunteers resumed rifle practice at the South Side range yesterday and did good work, though a good breeze blew. Pte. Coffield made the best score, securing 18 points out of a possible 20 at 400 yards.

FOUND AT ASPEN BROOK LAKE, ONE STEER

Owner can have same by proving ownership and paying expenses. Apply to

WALTER STICKLAND
of
A. N. D. CO.,
Badger Brook.

For Safety And Sanitary

(To the Editor)

Dear Sir,—In view of the increasing number of assault cases which occur nightly on our streets it is not time that this unnecessary regulation respecting the lighting of our streets be rescinded. Now we all like to submit ourselves docilely to authority, but we like to see that authority exercised with common sense. The gentlemen responsible for the darkening of the town may be great military geniuses for all I know, but I do know that at any rate they are very childish, if they fancy that the absence of lights can keep out the enemy ships should one wish to enter. When the weather is clear (not meaning necessarily a clear sky) there is nothing to fear when entering this harbor, with its high, black portals clean-cut against the sky. On an ordinary starry night every detail of the land is plainly discernable to the man who is accustomed to making his way by night on land or sea. For my part I can travel the forest with perfect confidence at night, and though not much put out if the night be dark. To me it seems the height of folly to pretend that we are going to keep enemies out (if that be the idea) by darkening the town. If there is danger in a light what about the full moon, who will put that out. For goodness sake let us have sanitariness, if the "military" don't agree with this it can't be helped.

Yours for safety and sanitary,

ARTHUR ENGLISH.
St. John's, Oct. 27, 1916.

RETURNED SOLDIERS RECEIVED

Despite the darkness last night and the late hour on which the express arrived Lieut. Stan Lumsden and the soldiers who returned with him were given a cordial welcome home at the Railway Station. The Ladies' Committee were there in force and a platoon of volunteers under Capt. O'Grady were drawn up and formally received the returned heroes, who were cheered to the echo and later driven to their homes in cabs. To-day they assembled at the Armoury, where they were addressed by the Premier and later were driven to Government House where His Excellency and Lady gave them a very hearty welcome.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND WAR CONTINGENT ASSOCIATION

58 Victoria Street, Westminster, 21st Sept., 1916.

Dear Sir,

You will be glad to know that your son is being well looked after at the King George Hospital here in London. He is being constantly visited by members of this Association, and we very glad to be able to say that although he has been very bad, he is now making satisfactory progress. When our visitor saw him a day or two ago he was up and dressed, lying on his bed, and she thought him looking brighter. We hope he will continue to make progress, though it may be slow.

Yours truly,

HENRY REEVE,
Hon. Secretary.

Mr. Alfred Wiseman,
Boat Harbour,
Hall's Bay, Newfoundland.

LATEST FISHERY NEWS.

October 21st.—From W. Chambers (Hr. Buffett to Brine's Island). The total catch is 3,600 qtls., with 100 for last week. Twenty dorries and skiffs and 6 boats are fishing. There is some cod on the grounds, but the weather is too rough for operations. Herring is plentiful for bait.

Oct. 21st.—From F. Curnew (Bellearam to Rencontre). All the bank fishermen have returned with small fares. Prospects are fair and there is still sufficient squid obtainable for bait. The catch to date is 25,570 qtls and for last week 460.

Oct. 21st.—From J. Williams (Bay Bulls Head to Long Point). Twelve dorries and 29 motor boats are still fishing. The total catch is 11,270 qtls. with 285 for last week. Prospects are fair and there is sufficient squid for bait.

TWO MEN HURT.

While at work in the machine shops at the dock yesterday Mr. C. Quick accidentally hit his head against the edge of a steel plate and received a very nasty cut. Mr. Eli Harris was hit on the hand with a sledge and also received painful injury.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

Weekly Meeting Civic Board

The Mayor, Mr. Gosling, presided at the meeting of the Council last night. The Colonial Secretary forwarded the Government Engineer's report as to the street-car accident of Sunday, Sept. 10th past. It was a very extensive document, covering some 20 pages of type-written paper and giving the evidence of several witnesses. After some discussion it was decided to recommend that the cars in coming over Theatre Hill pull up at the head of Bulley Street to check their impetus and to suggest that the rails be continued up to Queen's Street.

In the matter of the collecting of taxes, Secretary Slattery that extra efforts were being put forth with good results.

The Bailiff got after three debtors the past week and they paid up. There are now three collecting firms at work for the city.

The Horwood Lumber Co. in forwarding a cheque for \$508.12 for the installation of a water service to their premises done by the Council asked for a rebate of \$182.01, believing that that amount had been charged for work which would benefit the city.

At a special meeting, however, Couns. Ayre and Brownrigg had awarded the company a reduction of \$69.12, which they considered equitable, and the Board sees no reason to make any further reduction.

James Harris, of the Public Works wrote that they would contribute to extension of sidewalk on Duckworth street.

The work will be undertaken next spring.

G. Hutchings, Portugal Cove Road asked that some gravel and stones piled near his gate by Council employees when laying the water service, be removed.

The Engineer will attend to the matter.

J. J. Duff asked that the tax of \$10.00 on each bowling alley operated by him be reduced to \$5.00, contending that he was doubly charged because of a wrong interpretation of the word alley.

Couns. Mullaly and Vinicombe will report on the matter at next meeting. James P. Blackwood, for Mrs. McPherson, said that his client was willing to leave the amount owed to her by the city remain on interest at the rate of 7 per cent. The amount due is \$890.00, resulting from an arbitration, and has been bearing interest at 6 per cent. for the last three years.

The Board decided to pay off the amount.

F. W. Bradshaw asked for return of \$500.00 collected from Messrs. Rhody and McDonald, who did some contracting work in the city last year. Mr. B. contends that there was no Minute of Council authorizing the collection.

The Solicitor will report.

S. Taylor, Cabot Street, asked for water and sewerage.

There are no further directions to be given.

H. Blatch asked permission to repair houses in College Square.

Referred to the Engineer.

Mr. Hansen asked permission to install a plant for welding a cutter to be operated by acetylene gas.

Must apply to the Chief of the police.

The Governor will enquire into Mr. J. M. Dewling's complaint as to the condition of Temperance Street.

The Engineer will look into Centre & Higgins' application for permission to repair house corner of Brazil, Square and Central Street; and P. Maher's complaint of an embankment near his home, Circular Road.

Letter from Hon. John Anderson

(To the Editor)

Dear Sir,—I take the earliest opportunity to extend my cordial congratulations to Mr. George Snow for his personal and successful efforts in setting the machinery in motion to find out some information about our missing lads. I am delighted he has so far been well repaid for his trouble. I may say that before leaving England I sent to my son, who was leaving for France, the address of a similar society in Berlin. Whether he has been able to do much or not I don't know. The only news I have had from him was a post-card from Rouen, saying he was on his way back to England and that he had a very successful trip, and that he would write full particulars when he reached home—what that means we must bid adieu. A letter, a last and final letter recently received in this city from one of the late officers contains these words: "I am going to meet Hughie Anderson to-night. His a pity he hasn't a commission, as he has been awfully good to us boys."

The above are "words from a last letter. I have been asked specially to put them before the people of the country.

When Death flies swift on wave or field
Be Thou a sure defence and shield!
Console and succor those who fall,
And help and lighten each and all!
Hear a people's prayers for all,
Who fearlessly face their country's foes.

For those to whom the call shall come
We pray thy tender welcome home.
The toil, the bitterness, all past,
We trust them to Thy love and all!
Hear a people's prayers for all,
Who, nobly striving, nobly fall!

The following is a copy of a letter which I received from a distinguished doctor in Edinburgh, 25th. Sept.:

Dear Mr. Anderson:

The address of the society you will find on the other side (to Berlin) which looks after British prisoners of war, and who endeavor to get information regarding those who are missing. The address on any letter must be printed or type written, so also the particulars regarding the individuals enquired for.

With kind regards,
I remain,
Yours truly,
Address—Zentral Komitee,
der Deutschen,
Verein des Roeten Kreuzes,
Abteilung fur Gefangenenversorge,
Berlin, S.W.,
Aboerdnetenhhaus.

The following is the form to be carried as far as possible:

Name, rank, regimental number unit, approximate date reported missing, when last seen according to information obtained from a comrade.

I have no reason to doubt the correctness of the information being correct about these missing men. I take off my hat to George Snow and wish him continued success in his great effort to get information about our missing soldiers.

Letters dated "somewhere, France," "Mud—and grub—and no romance."
Hearts at home all on a quiver,
Telegram make backbone shiver.
Is the joy—and ours the pain,
But, ere long, we'll meet again.

Yours truly,
JOHN ANDERSON.
St. John's, Oct. 27, 1916.

MORE NELD. CASUALTIES

In a Canadian Casualty list of the 21st inst the names of the following Newfoundlanders appear:—Killed in action: John J. McCormick, St. Philip's; missing: H. Adams; wounded: C. Kane, Alexander Bay; Lancelet Keeping.

Private McCormick was a son of Mr. Michael McCormick of 21 Scott Street and connected with the water works. Lancelet Keeping is a son of Mr. Benjamin Keeping of the Telephone Co., but the others cannot be identified at present.

OFFICIAL CASUALTY LIST

FIRST NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT

NOT PREVIOUSLY REPORTED.

2056 Private Harold Cranford, 213 South Side; Ulster Volunteer Force Hospital, Belfast; gunshot wound back (previously reported at Rouen).

152 Private Richard H. Volsey, 3 York St.; 5th General Hospital, Rouen, October 15th; gunshot wound lower extremity, left.

280 Private Thomas B. Ryan, Jersey Side, Placentia; 6th General Hospital, Rouen, October 18th; gunshot wound, chest.

1658 Private Charles P. O'Keefe, 21 Fleming St.; 6th General Hospital, Rouen, October 18th; gunshot wound, chest.

1550 Private Victor Carew, Cape Broyle; 9th General Hospital, Rouen, October 18th; gunshot wound right leg.

1584 Private Martin Keough, 17 Pleasant St.; 8th General Hospital, Rouen, October 19th; gunshot wound chest, good.

Second Lieut. William J. Clare, 34 Codnor's Lane; at Wandsworth; tonsillitis.

1979 Private Rex O. Field, 229 South South; at Wandsworth; shell shock.

1852 Private William J. Winters, Volsey Bay, Labrador; at Wandsworth; gastritis.

913 Private Martin B. Collins, Placentia; at Wandsworth; inflammation of the stomach.

The following are at Wandsworth Suffering from Gunshot Wounds.

1565 Sergt. Robert G. Brown, King's Cove, B.B.; chest, wrist, and left hip.

838 Private Gordon Snow, 107 Water St.; right arm.

1262 Private Stephen Wiseman, Fortune Harbor, N.D.B.; amputation right arm (previously reported dangerously ill, Rouen).

1152 Private Eric Burt, Battery Road; right arm, left wrist (previously reported, Rouen).

42 Private Frank G. Best, 4 Hagerty St.; buttock, severe.

1106 Sergt. Leslie R. Riggs, Grand Bank; eye and shoulder.

JOHN R. BENNETT,
Colonial Secretary.

The Citizens' Committee Meet

A meeting of the Citizens' Committee dealing with the proposed new civic charter was held last night, Mr. A. Soper presiding. The section referring to the establishment of a public library was held over for future consideration, objection being taken to the proposal to borrow money for the purpose, though the idea of having a library was favorably received. Mr. Lindsay was deputed to make the necessary changes in the wording of the section before next meeting. Various other sections were passed or corrected and that dealing with lighting matters deferred till next week. Only ten members were present and it is hoped that there will be a full attendance at next Monday night's meeting, for then the very important matter of the collection of rates and taxes will be considered.

The Licensing Board Meets

A meeting of the Licensing Board was held yesterday afternoon. There were present Messrs. James J. Blackwood, J. A. Winter, I. G. Sullivan, and the Secretary, Mr. Jno. McCarthy. Mr. James Haw was also there, and answered questions put in reference to the granting of license. It was decided to grant all the licenses applied for 12 months from November 1st, which the Board is empowered to grant. There are 40 applicants, one less than last year, as Bridge Gladway of Portugal Cove has retired from business. The following were the applications received:—

Retail and Wholesale—Thos. Conroy, Patk. J. Shea, Ellis & Co. Ltd., Jas. C. Baird, John J. Mulcahy, Mary Connors, Jas. T. Tobin, J. D. Ryan, Thos. O'Neill, Elizabeth Strang, Jas. Stout, Hayward & Co., Edward Sinnott.

Wholesale—Newfoundland Brewery Co., Bennett Brewing Co. Ltd., Lindberg Brewing Co. Ltd., Newman & Co.

Retail—Mary Kelly, Mary A. Croly, Bridget T. Shortall, Margaret Wall, Garrett Brownrigg, Emily O'Rielly, Catherine Farrell, Sarah Kieley, John Hearn, Jas. Haw, Wm. H. Liddy, Rd. J. Byrne, Theresa Molloy, Anastasia Gosse, Hannah Phelan, Susannah Clarke, P. J. O'Rielly, Mr. Flynn, Frances McKay, Ellen Power, John Treleagan, Mary Corbett, Nicholas Vinicombe.

TRAIN REPORT.

Wednesday's No 1 left St. George's 3.30 a.m.

Yesterday's No 1 left Quarry 8.40 a.m.

Yesterday's No 2 left Glenwood 8.25 a.m.

To-day's No 2 left Port aux Basques on time.

Light Construction.

"Rather fragile I will it"
"Huh!"
"Tried to drive a nail in the party wall to hang a picture and bulged out the front of the house!"

"GOLD BOND" Cut Tobacco.

The very Best.
10c. per tin.

M. A. DUFFY,
Wholesale Distributor.
Office—Gear Building,
East of Post Office.

A SECRET WHEREBY
Fishermen can make \$20 extra on every 100 qtls. of fish caught can be had by remittance of \$2.50 to LEWIS HOFF, Change Islands.—oct18, im, dm, w, & w

PICKED UP on Water St.
small bunch of Keys. Owner can have same by applying at the F.P.J. Office and paying cost of this advertisement.—oct24, 31

Are You Looking For Value in Return For Your Hard Earned Dollars

?

¶ We have always claimed to give the best values for the least money and we've always done it. We propose to continue doing so

¶ We have a reputation to maintain. We must keep faith with the Public and give them more for their money than they can get elsewhere, or we cannot make our business grow. We want to sell you all the Household Furniture you and your family require. If you value the Dollars you earn and propose to spend your money where it will bring you the most value

COME HERE FOR YOUR FURNITURE

¶ If you buy your Furniture here you know you are getting full value for your money. We stand back of every article we sell and you will find us here each and every day, ready and glad to right any wrong at

The Big Furniture Store Where Your Dollars Go Farthest

Callahan, Glass & Co., Limited.
DUCKWORTH STREET AND THEATRE HILL.

RED CROSS FUND

Amount acknowledged	\$20,101.02
Allan Williams, Forest House, Petty Harbor	5.00
T. A. & B. Society, per W. J. Ellis	10.00
Collection C. of E. St. Pictou, at St. Lawrence, per E. C. Miller	6.00
Subscription List, Crosbie Hotel:	
S. J. Foote	\$10.00
B. Bartlett	1.00
S. K. Bell	10.00
J. T. Croucher	5.00
J. F. Winquis	3.00
Rev. S. A. Dawson	2.00
C. W. Storm	10.00
Friend	2.00
	42.00
	\$20,165.02

F. H. STEER,
Secy-Treasurer

FISHERMAN GOES OVERBOARD.

While boarding his schooner at Ayre & Sons wharf last night a Blackhead fisherman named Christopher stumbled and went into the water. One of the crew heard his cries for help and picked him up and Consts Simmonds and Embery took him to the lock-up. Here his wet clothing was dried, he was given warm apparel and sheltered for the night.

DECIDED BARGAINS

WOOL UNDERCLOTHING

For Boys from 12 to 16 years,
\$1.20 per Suit
or
60c. per Garment

We claim to have the best value
BLANKETS
in the city from
\$3.00 to \$5.50

Nicholle, Inkpen & Chafe Limited.
315 -:- WATER STREET -:- 315

Special attention given to Mail Orders.
Agents for Ungars Laundry & Dye Works.